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<b>(54) Title:</b> INHIBITORS OF FATTY ACID SYNTHESIS AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Fatty acid synthase (FAS) is overexpressed by certain infectious organisms that are resistant to most currently available antibiotics. Contrarywise, little FAS expression is identified in patient tissues. Inhibition of fatty acid synthesis is thus selectively toxic to invasive cells, while patient cells with low FAS activity are resistant. This invention provides a method of treating septic patients where fatty acid synthesis by invading cells is inhibited with resultant interruption of the disease process.		

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## INHIBITORS OF FATTY ACID SYNTHESIS AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/096,908, filed July 26, 1993, which is in turn a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 07/917,716, filed July 24, 1992, which are incorporated herein in their entirety.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the field of antibiotic and antiparasitic therapy. In particular this invention contemplates administration of inhibitors of fatty acid synthesis or metabolism to patients suffering from microbial or parasitic infection or colonization.

#### Background Information

In lower organisms such as yeast and bacteria fatty acid synthesis differs from that in humans. In bacteria (prokaryotes) the actual assembly of fatty acids occurs by seven separate enzymes. These enzymes are freely dissociable and are classified as Type II synthases. Type II fatty acid synthases are specifically inhibited by the drug Thiolactomycin. Thiolactomycin, (4S)(2E,5E)-2,4,6-trimethyl-3-hydroxy-2,5,7-cotatriene-4-thiolide, is a unique antibiotic structure that inhibits dissociated, but not multifunctional fatty acid synthases. The antibiotic is not toxic to mice and affords significant protection against urinary tract and intraperitoneal bacterial infections.

In higher organisms however, gene fusion events have occurred among the seven separate enzymes from bacteria. This resulted in multifunctional enzymes for fatty acid synthesis which are classified as Type I. In yeast, such as *S. cerevisiae*, there are two distinct polypeptides designated as alpha and beta which are responsible for fatty acid synthesis. The major products of fatty acid synthesis

in yeast are 16 and 18 carbon saturated fatty acids produced as coenzyme-A derivatives. In mycobacterium, such as *M. smegmaris*, all of the enzyme activities are on one large polypeptide of 290,000 Da. The product of this synthase are 16 to 24 carbon saturated fatty acids derivatized to coenzyme-A. In pathogenic *Mycobacterium*, such as *Nocardia* species, there exists a second synthase, mycocerosic acid synthase (MAS). This synthase is responsible for very long chain branched fatty acids. Importantly, MAS contains a beta-ketoacyl synthetase (condensing enzyme) activity similar to that of Type I fatty acid synthases.

While Thiolactomycin is a specific inhibitor of Type II fatty acid synthases, cerulenin is a specific inhibitor of Type I fatty acid synthases. Cerulenin was originally isolated as a potential antifungal antibiotic from the culture broth of *Cephalosporium Caerulens*. Structurally cerulenin has been characterized as 2R,3S-epoxy-4-oxo-7, 10-trans, trans-dodecanoic acid amide. Its mechanism of action has been shown to be inhibition, through irreversible binding, of beta-ketoacyl synthase, the condensing enzyme required for biosynthesis of fatty acids. Cerulenin has been categorized as an antifungal, primarily against *Candida* and *Saccharomyces* sp. In addition, some *in vitro* activity has been shown against some bacteria, antinomycetes, and mycobacteria, although no activity was found against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The activity of fatty acid synthesis inhibitors and Cerulenin in particular has not been evaluated against protozoa such as *Toxoplasma gondii* or other infectious eucaryotic pathogens such as *Pneumocystis carinii*, *Giardia lamblia*, *Plasmodium* sp., *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Trypanosoma*, *Leishmania*, and *Shistosoma*.

Despite cerulenin's *in vitro* activity against some bacteria and fungi it has not been developed as a therapeutic agent. To date research on this compound has centered on its use as a research tool for investigating the role of fatty acids in the metabolism and physiology of a variety of organisms because of its activity as a fatty acid synthesis inhibitor.

The rationale for the use of fatty acid synthase inhibition as a topical and systemic therapy for various pathogens is based on the fact that the fatty acid biosynthetic pathway in man is normally down regulated due to the high fat content

in our diet. In man, significant fatty acid synthesis may occur in two sites: the liver, where free palmitic acid is the predominant product (Roncari, *Can. J. Biochem.*, 52:221-230, 1974); and lactating mammary glands where C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> fatty acids predominate (Thompson, et al., *Pediatr. Res.*, 19:139-143, 1985). Except for lactation, and cycling endometrium (Joyeux, et al., *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.*, 70:1319-1324, 1990), the fatty acid biosynthetic pathway is of minor physiologic importance, since exogenous dietary lipid intake down-regulates the pathway in the liver and other organs (Weiss, et al., *Biol. Chem. Hoppe-Seyler*, 367:905-912, 1986).

Since fatty acid synthesis occurs at insignificant levels in humans but at high levels in various pathogenic microorganisms, the fatty acid biosynthetic pathway thus provides a potential selective target for the development of antibiotic and antiparasitic therapies.

#### Summary of The Invention

It is an object of this invention to provide a method for treating infection in a mammal by administering a pharmaceutical composition that will selectively kill or inhibit the growth of the infecting microbe without substantially affecting normal mammalian metabolism.

It is another object of this invention to provide a method for treating infectious lesions of an externally accessible surface of an animal by non-invasive means.

In one embodiment, this invention provides a method of inhibiting growth in an animal of invasive microbial cells which are dependent on endogenously synthesized fatty acid, comprising administering an inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis to the animal in an amount sufficient to inhibit growth of the microbial cells.

In another embodiment, this invention provides a method of killing invading cells which are dependent on endogenously synthesized fatty acids, comprising administering to an animal invaded by the cells an inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis in an amount sufficient to inhibit synthesis of fatty acids by the invading cells, where the amount of inhibitor is insufficient to kill the animal.

In yet another embodiment, this invention provides a method of inhibiting growth of microbial cells in an infected animal comprising administering to the animal a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis, in a substantially non-systemic manner. In a preferred mode, the inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition suitable for topical administration and administered locally for non-systemic therapy. In another preferred mode, the inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis is formulated in liposomes for administration as described above.

This invention describes the use of the inhibition of fatty acid biosynthesis as a means to treat various pathogenic or opportunistic organisms known to undergo endogenous fatty acid synthesis. The concentrations of an agent required to inhibit growth of these infectious agents *in vitro* indicate a potential therapeutic index in mammals, especially man. Moreover, some of these infectious agents, such as *M. tuberculosis* or *Candida* species, have Type I fatty synthases which are structurally similar but not identical to mammalian fatty acid synthase.

#### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

##### **I. Fatty Acid Synthesis in Lower Organisms**

Fatty acid synthesis in bacteria or humans all require the following seven enzymatic functions (Wakil, S.J., Biochemistry, 28: 4523-4530, 1989):

- acetyl transacylase
- malonyl transacylase
- beta-ketoacyl synthetase (condensing enzyme)
- beta-ketoacyl reductase
- beta-hydroxyacyl dehydrase
- enoyl reductase
- thioesterase

Although bacteria and mammals share these enzyme activities they are organized differently phylogenetically. In bacteria, there are seven separate peptides, each peptide responsible for one enzymatic activity. This is classified as a Type II fatty acid synthase and is inhibited by the drug Thiolactomycin. In contrast, mycobacterium, yeast, and higher organisms have condensed these

enzymatic activities to peptides with multiple enzymatic functions. For example, yeast have two separate polypeptides whereas in mycobacterium and mammals, all seven enzymatic activities are present on a single polypeptide. These are designated Type I fatty acid synthases.

Using standard *in vitro* growth inhibition assays, the inventors have demonstrated that inhibitors of Type I FAS, such as Cerulenin, reduce the growth of pathogenic mycobacterium, such as *M. tuberculosis*, including multiply drug resistant strains, and intracellular parasites, such as *Toxoplasma gondii*.

The concentration of cerulenin used to inhibit these organisms *in vitro*, is nontoxic toward normal human fibroblasts in culture. Indeed, *T. gondii* are intracellular parasites which are cultured within normal human fibroblasts. Cerulenin is able to kill the intracellular parasite without damaging the human fibroblasts. Thus, the endogenous fatty acid synthesis pathway is a selective target for the development of antibiotic therapy.

## **II. Antimicrobial Treatment Based on Inhibition of Fatty Acid Synthesis**

The present invention provides a method for inhibiting growth of microbial cells that are dependent on endogenously synthesized fatty acid (i.e., fatty acid synthesized within the cells) without inhibiting metabolic activity of a mammal infected by the microbe. Infections or colonization may be reduced in such mammals by administering to the mammal one or more inhibitors that interfere with fatty acid synthesis or utilization. These inhibitors inhibit growth or are cytotoxic to microbial cells which undergo fatty acid synthesis, and administration which results in reduction of fatty acid synthesis and utilization by the microbial cells will reduce infection or colonization in the mammal.

### **A. Selection of the Patient Population**

The method of this invention contemplates treatment of microbial cells that are dependent on endogenous fatty acid synthesis (i.e., fatty acid that is synthesized within the cell). Preferred patients may be identified because they are infected or are colonized by an organism known to depend upon endogenous fatty acid synthesis. These organisms may be identified by culture, antigen testing, direct nucleic acid hybridization techniques, such as PCR, or by microscopic

identification of biopsies or fluids from the patient. In addition, patients may be identified, by *in vitro* susceptibility testing of organisms isolated from these patients using Type I FAS inhibitors or other inhibitors of fatty acid synthesis, excluding inhibitors of Type II fatty acid synthase. Infectious organisms that are susceptible to treatment with a fatty acid synthesis inhibitors include, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, especially multiply drug resistant strains, and protozoa such as *T. gondii*.

Infectious diseases which are particularly susceptible to treatment by the method of this invention are diseases which cause lesions in externally accessible surfaces of the infected animal. Externally accessible surfaces include all surfaces that may be reached by non-invasive means (without cutting or puncturing the skin), including the skin surface itself, mucus membranes, such as those covering nasal, oral, gastrointestinal, or urogenital surfaces, and pulmonary surfaces, such as the alveolar sacs. Susceptible diseases include: (1) cutaneous mycoses or tineas, especially if caused by Microsporum, Trichophyton, Epidermophyton, or Mucocutaneous candidiasis; (2) mycotic keratitis, especially if caused by Aspergillus, Fusarium, or Candida; (3) amoebic keratitis, especially if caused by Acanthamoeba; (4) gastrointestinal disease, especially if caused by Giardia lamblia, Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium, Microsporidium, or Candida (most commonly in immunocompromised animals); (5) urogenital infection, especially if caused by Candida albicans or Trichomonas vaginalis; and (6) pulmonary disease, especially if caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Aspergillus, or Pneumocystis carinii.

Other infectious diseases which are susceptible to treatment by the method of this invention are systemic infections of the animal. These include disseminated *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, disseminated parasitic infections, such as *T. Gondii* and disseminated fungal infections, such as *Candida fungemia*.

#### **B. Inhibition of the Fatty Acid Synthetic Pathway**

Eukaryotic microbial cells which are dependent on their own endogenously synthesized fatty acid will express Type I FAS. This is shown both by the fact that FAS inhibitors are growth inhibitory and by the fact that exogenously added fatty acids can protect normal patient cells but not these microbial cells from FAS



inhibitors. Therefore, agents which prevent synthesis of fatty acids by the cell may be used to treat infections. In eukaryotes, fatty acids are synthesized by Type I FAS using the substrates acetyl CoA, malonyl CoA and NADPH. Thus, other enzymes which can feed substrates into this pathway may also effect the rate of fatty acid synthesis and thus be important in microbes that depend on endogenously synthesized fatty acid. Inhibition of the expression or activity of any of these enzymes will effect growth of the microbial cells that are dependent upon endogenously synthesized fatty acid. In accordance with this invention, any suitable method for inhibiting fatty acid synthesis by microbial cells may be used to reduce infection in mammals. In addition, since the beta-ketoacyl synthase (condensing enzyme) is similar between Type I FAS and mycercosic acid synthase (MAS) it is anticipated that the inhibition of MAS may also reduce infection in mammals infected by organisms which express MAS, such as pathogenic mycobacterium.

The product of Type I FAS differs in various organisms. For example, in the fungi *S. cerevisiae* the products are predominately palmitate and sterate sterified to coenzyme-A. In *Mycobacterium smegmatis*, the products are saturated fatty acid CoA esters ranging in length from 16 to 24 carbons. These lipids are often further processed to fulfill the cells need for various lipid components. As used herein, the term (lipid biosynthesis) refers to any one of a combination of steps that occur in the synthesis of fatty acids or subsequent processing of fatty acids to make cellular components containing fatty acids. An example of this step is the mycoserosic acid synthase (MAS), which is present in pathogenic mycobacterium. This enzyme is responsible for the very long branched chain fatty acids seen in mycobacterium and Nocardia species.

Inhibition of key steps in down-stream processing or utilization of fatty acids may be expected to inhibit cell function, whether the cell depends on endogenous fatty acid or utilizes fatty acid supplied from outside the cell, and so inhibitors of these down-stream steps may not be sufficiently selective for microbial cells that depend on endogenous fatty acid. However, it has been discovered that administration of Type I fatty acid synthesis inhibitor to such microbes makes them

more sensitive to inhibition by inhibitors of down-stream fatty acid processing and/or utilization. Because of this synergy, administration of a fatty acid synthesis inhibitor in combination with one or more inhibitors of down-stream steps in lipid biosynthesis and/or utilization will selectively affect microbial cells that depend on endogenously synthesized fatty acid. Preferred combinations include an inhibitor of FAS and acetyl CoA carboxylase, or FAS and an inhibitor of MAS.

**C. Inhibitors of Fatty Acid Synthesis**

When it has been determined that a mammal is infected with cells of an organism which expresses Type I FAS, or if FAS has been found in a biological fluid from a patient, the mammal or patient may be treated according to the method of this invention by administering a fatty acid synthesis inhibitor. Inhibitors whose administration is within the contemplation of this invention may include any compound that shows demonstrable inhibition of lipid biosynthesis or utilization by a cell. Preferred inhibitors of fatty acid synthesis include the compounds listed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed on even date herewith, entitled "Novel Compounds for Fatty Acid Synthesis Inhibition," incorporated herein by reference.

Any compound that inhibits fatty acid synthesis may be used to inhibit microbial cell growth, but of course, compounds administered to a patient must not be equally toxic to both patient and the target microbial cells. Preferred inhibitors for use in the method of this invention are those with high therapeutic indices (therapeutic index is the ratio of the concentration which affects patient cells to the concentration which affects the target microbial cells). Inhibitors with high therapeutic index can be identified *in vitro* by comparing the effect of the inhibitor on a human cell line, such as a normal fibroblast line, to the effect on susceptible microbial cells which have been shown to express high levels of FAS.

For example, therapeutic index may be determined by comparing growth inhibition of confluent normal fibroblasts to the dose of compounds resulting in the minimal inhibitory concentration for a given organism. The MIC for Cerulenin and wild type and multiply drug resistant strains of *M. tuberculosis* range from

$\leq 1.5$  to  $12.5 \mu\text{g/ml}$ . This drug dose can then be tested upon confluent cultures of normal human fibroblasts to determine a therapeutic index.

Lipid synthesis consists of multiple enzymatic steps. The data demonstrate that inhibition of lipid biosynthesis at two or more steps can create synergistic effects, lowering both the required concentration and the potential toxicity of any single agent. When microbes are treated by administration of a synergistic combination of at least one inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis and at least one inhibitor of either the enzymes which supply substrates to the fatty acid synthesis pathway or the enzymes that catalyze downstream processing and/or utilization of fatty acids, the therapeutic index will be sensitive to the concentrations of the component inhibitors of the combination. Optimization of the concentrations of the individual components by comparison of the effects of particular mixtures on human cell lines and susceptible cells is a routine matter for the skilled artisan. The dose of individual components needed to achieve the therapeutic effect can then be determined by standard pharmaceutical methods, taking into account the pharmacology of the individual components.

The inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis, or the synergistic combination of inhibitors will be administered at a level (based on dose and duration of therapy) below the level that would kill the animal being treated. Preferably, administration will be at a level that will not irreversibly injure vital organs, or will not lead to a permanent reduction in liver function, kidney function, cardiopulmonary function, gastrointestinal function, genitourinary function, integumentary function, musculoskeletal function, or neurologic function. On the other hand, administration of inhibitors at a level that kills some cells which will subsequently be regenerated (e.g., endometrial cells) is not necessarily excluded.

Acetyl CoA carboxylase and the condensing enzyme of the FAS and MAS complexes are likely candidates for inhibition. Fatty acid synthesis would be reduced or stopped by inhibitors of these enzymes. The result would be deprivation of membrane lipids, which would cause cell death. Normal human cells, however, would survive as they are able to import and use circulating lipid. Acetyl CoA carboxylase is the focal point for control of lipid biosynthesis. The

condensing enzyme of the FAS complex is well characterized in terms of structure and function; the active center contains a critical cysteine thiol, which is the target of antilipidemic reagents, such as cerulenin.

A wide variety of compounds have been shown to inhibit FAS, and selection of a suitable FAS inhibitor for treatment of carcinoma patients is within the skill of the ordinary worker in this art. FAS inhibitors can be identified by testing the ability of a compound to inhibit fatty acid synthase activity using purified enzyme. Fatty acid synthase activity can be measured spectrophotometrically based on the acetyl- or malonyl-CoA-dependent oxidation of NADPH, or radioactively by measuring the incorporation of radiolabeled acetyl- or malonyl-CoA. (Dils, et al, Methods Enzymol, 35:74-83). Suitable FAS inhibitors may be selected, for example, from those exemplified in Table 1.

Table 1. Representative Inhibitors Of The Enzymes  
Of The Fatty Acid Synthesis Pathway

Inhibitors of Fatty Acid Synthase:

1,3-dibromopropanone

Ellman's reagent [5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid), DTNB]

4-(4'-chlorobenzoyloxy) benzyl nicotinate (KCD-232)

4-(4'-chlorobenzoyloxy) benzoic acid (MII)

2[5(4-chlorophenyl)pentyl]oxirane-2-carboxylate (POCA) and its CoA derivative

ethoxyformic anhydride

thiolactomycin

cerulenin

phenylcerulenin

melarsoprol

iodoacetate

phenylarsineoxide

pentostam

melittin

methyl malonyl CoA

Inhibitors for citrate lyase:

(-) hydroxycitrate

(R,S)-S-(3,4-dicarboxy-3-hydroxy-3-methyl-butyl)-CoA

S-carboxymethyl-CoA

Inhibitors for acetyl CoA carboxylase:

sethoxydim

haloxyfop and its CoA ester

diclofop and its CoA ester

clethodim

alloxydim

trifop

clofibric acid

2,4-D mecoprop

dalapon

2-alkyl glutarate

2-tetradecanylgutarate (TDG)

2-octylglutaric acid

9-decenyl-1-pentenedioic acid

decanyl-2-pentenedioic acid

decanyl-1-pentenedioic acid

(S)-ibuprofenyl-CoA

(R)-ibuprofenyl-CoA

fluazifop and its CoA ester

clofop

5-(tetradecyloxy)-2-furoic acid

beta, beta'-tetramethylhexadecanedioic acid

tralkoxydim

free or monothioester of beta, beta prime-methyl-substituted hexadecanedioic acid (MEDICA 16)

alpha-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamate

S-(4-bromo-2,3-dioxobutyl)-CoA

p-hydroxymercuribenzoate (PHMB)

N6,O2-dibutyryl adenosine cyclic 3',5'-monophosphate

N6,O2-dibutyryl adenosine cyclic 3',5'-monophosphate

N2,O2-dibutyryl guanosine cyclic 3',5'-monophosphate

CoA derivative of 5-(tetradecyloxy)-2-furoic acid (TOFA)

2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

Inhibitors for malic enzyme:

periodate-oxidized 3-aminopyridine adenine dinucleotide phosphate

5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid)

p-hydroxymercuribenzoate

N-ethylmaleimide

oxalyl thiol esters such as S-oxalylglutathione

gossypol

phenylglyoxal

2,3-butanedione

bromopyruvate

pregnenolone

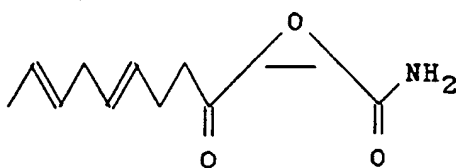
The drug melarsoprol is a trivalent arsenical compound; Pentostam is a pentavalent antimony compound. Trivalent arsenicals react with adjacent thiol groups as do pentavalent antimonials. Fatty acid synthase activity requires multiple reduced thiol groups which would act as targets for inhibition by melarsoprol and other SH reagents.

Aside from these anti-parasite drugs, there are a host of other compounds which inhibit FAS at a variety of sites: protein kinase inhibitors block transcription of FAS in mammalian cells; colchicine interference with microtubules blocks insulin induction of FAS; melittin, a peptide from bee venom cross-links to the acyl carrier protein of FAS from some species; and cerulenin, an antibiotic, blocks the condensing enzyme activity of FAS. Cerulenin is a specific inhibitor of the condensing enzyme activity of fatty acid synthase as demonstrated by (Funabashi, et al J. Biochem, 105:751-755, 1989) and cerulenin, formulated in liposomes or for non-invasive application as described below, is a preferred FAS inhibitor for the method of this invention.

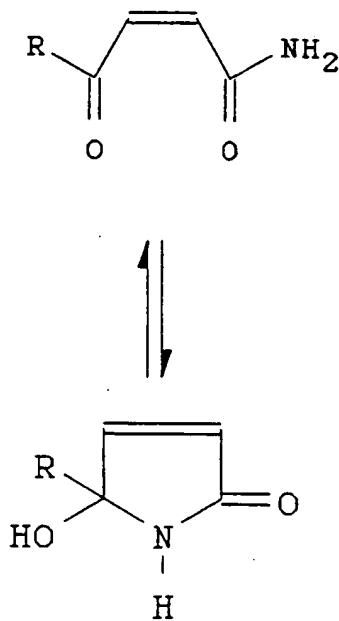
Other preferred inhibitors of the condensing enzyme include a wide range of chemical compounds, including alkylating agents, oxididents, and reagents capable of undergoing disulphide interchange. The binding pocket of the enzyme prefers long chain, E, E, dienes such as:



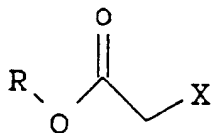
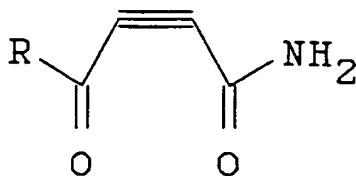
In principal, a reagent containing the sidechain diene shown above and a group which exhibits reactivity with thiolate anions could be a good inhibitor of the condensing enzyme. Cerulenin (2S) (3R) 2,3-epoxy-4-oxo-7,10 dodecadienoyl amide is an example:



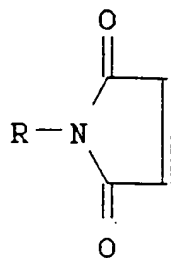
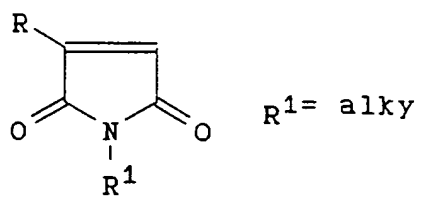
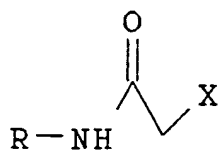
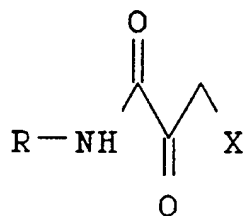
Examples of alternative compounds with different functional groups and the diene sidechain are shown below:







X = Tosyl. halide or other  
leaving group

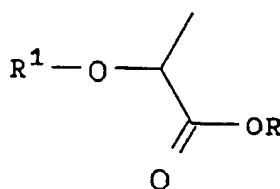


The R group tail can be varied according to the report of Morisaki, et. al. [Eur. J. Biochem. 211, 111 (1993)]. Increasing or decreasing the length of the sidechain reduces the inhibitory potency. Tetrahydrocerulenin is 80-150 times less potent than cerulenin. This result is consistent with the idea of  $\pi$  electrons in the side chain being of importance in bonding. Also, the trans double bonds confer conformational rigidity which may also be important.

In an alternative embodiment of this invention, septic patients are treated by administering compounds which inhibit either acetyl CoA carboxylase, malic enzyme or citrate lyase. Representative inhibitors of these enzymes are also shown in Table 1. The considerations for selection of the particular inhibitor are the same as discussed above for FAS inhibitors.

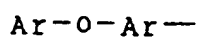
Assays for acetyl-CoA carboxylase are taught in U.S. Patent 5,143,907, incorporated herein by reference, and these assays can be used by the skilled worker to determine the inhibitory constants for ACC inhibitors by well-known procedures.

Propanoates which inhibit acetyl CoA carboxylases from diverse organisms are preferred inhibitors. The inhibitors may be represented by the general structure shown below:

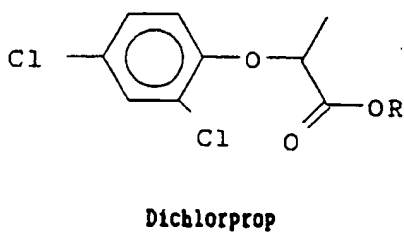
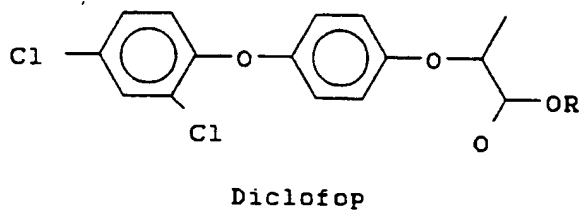
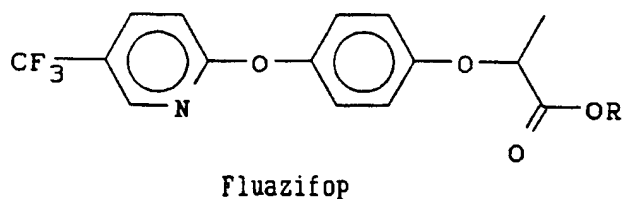


R can be hydrogen, alkyl, or aryl. The configuration at the asymmetric carbon atom can be R, S, or racemic.

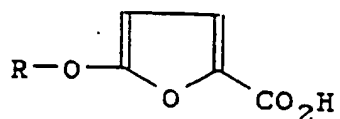
The acetyl CoA carboxylase in plants is often more susceptible to the **R** isomer. **R**<sup>1</sup> is often aryl-oxy-aryl:



The aromatic rings can be benzene, pyridine, etc. Halo- and other substituents on the aromatic rings are permissible. Examples of propanoates are shown below and/or listed in Table 1:

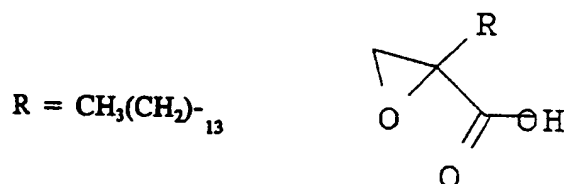


Some homologs of propanoates are good inhibitors. An example is TOFA, 5 (tetradecyloxy)-2-furoic acid, a potent acetyl CoA carboxylase inhibitor. The structure is shown below:

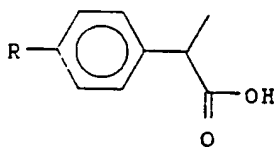


C-2 in this case is not chiral. The R group is a linear saturated 14-carbon sidechain. Methods of synthesizing this compound and related compounds that are also contemplated by this invention are taught in U.S. Patent 4,146,623, incorporated herein by reference.

Another example of a homolog of the propanoates is TDGA or tetradecylglycidic acid:

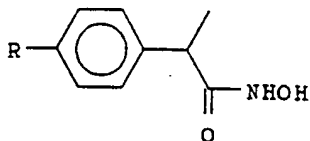


Hydrophobic character and a carboxyl carbon beta to an ether oxygen are common structural traits. Other relevant 2-substituted propanoates include compounds such as ibuprofen, ibuproxam and derivatives thereof.



Ibuprofen

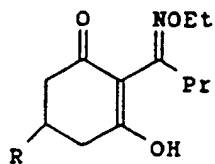
R = Isobutyl



Ibuproxam

R = Isobutyl

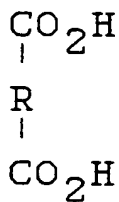
Ketocyclohexenes represent another class of acetyl CoA carboxylase inhibitors. One example is sethoxydim:



Sethoxydim

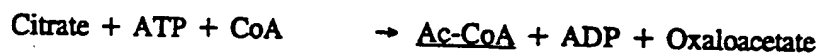
Where R is an ethylthiopropyl group.

Another class of compounds which inhibit acetyl CoA carboxylases is represented by the general structure:



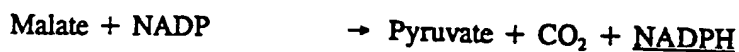
Specific examples such as glutaric acid and pentenedioic acids are listed in Table 1.

In addition to acetyl CoA carboxylase and FAS, other target enzymes include citrate lyase and malic enzyme. These enzymes provide acetate and NADPH for lipid biosynthesis via FAS. The respective reactions are as follows:



▲

Citrate lyase



▲

Malic Enzyme

Therapeutic compounds could also be based on these inhibitors as the deprivation of acetyl CoA or NADH would also stop the lipid synthesis.

Of the enzymes in the fatty acid synthetic pathway, FAS is the preferred target for inhibition because it acts only within the pathway to fatty acids, while the other three enzymes are implicated in other cellular functions. Therefore, inhibition of one of the other three enzymes is more likely to affect normal human cells. However, where an inhibitor for one of these enzymes can be shown to have a high therapeutic index as described above, the inhibitor may be used therapeutically according to this invention. The skilled clinician will be able to select a method of administration and to administer inhibitors of any enzyme in the synthetic pathway for fatty acids to treat infected patients identified above, based on the teaching below.

This invention does not contemplate the use of inhibitors that are generally inhibitory to a large number of different cellular enzyme systems and pathways, such as the phosphite-boranes disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,143,907, or iodoacetamide unless the particular inhibitor can be made relatively specific for lipid biosynthesis as shown by a high therapeutic index (for example, as part of a synergistic combination discussed above).

The elongation and oxidation of fatty acids may be critical for production of necessary membrane lipids. For that purpose, the elongation and oxidation steps and any other processing steps for fatty acids would be likely molecular targets for therapeutics. For example, *M. tuberculosis* elongates fatty acid using MAS; thus MAS is also a preferred target.

D. Administration of Inhibitors of Fatty Acid Synthesis

Inhibitors of fatty acid synthesis are preferably formulated in pharmaceutical compositions containing the inhibitor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical composition may contain other components so long as the other components do not reduce the effectiveness of the synthesis inhibitor so much that the therapy is negated. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are well known, and one skilled in the pharmaceutical art can easily select carriers suitable for particular routes of administration (Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1985). The pharmaceutical compositions containing any of the inhibitors of this invention may be administered by parenteral (subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravenously, intraperitoneally, intrapleurally, intravesicularly or intrathecally), topical, oral, rectal, or nasal route, as necessitated by choice of drug, type of infection, etc.

The concentrations of the active agent in pharmaceutically acceptable carriers may range from 0.1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  to 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . The dose used in a particular formulation or application will be determined by the requirements of the particular type of infection and the constraints imposed by the characteristics and capacities of the carrier materials.

Dose and duration of therapy will depend on a variety of factors, including the therapeutic index of the drugs, type of infection, patient age, patient weight, and tolerance of toxicity. Dose will generally be chosen to achieve serum concentrations from about 0.1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  to about 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Preferably, initial dose levels will be selected based on their ability to achieve ambient concentrations shown to be effective against the target organism in-vitro, such as the model system used to determine therapeutic index, and in-vivo models and in clinical trials, up to maximum tolerated levels. Most preferably, antimicrobial therapy will



be tailored to the individual patient and the circulatory concentration of the antimicrobial agent be monitored regularly. The dose of a particular drug and duration of therapy for a particular patient can be determined by the skilled clinician using standard pharmacological approaches in view of the above factors. The response to treatment may be monitored by analysis of blood or body fluids for culture of the organism, antigen detection, direct nucleic acid hybridization testing such as PCR, or microscopic detection of organisms in tissue biopsies or body fluids. The skilled clinician will adjust the dose or duration of therapy based on the response to treatment revealed by these measurements.

In a preferred mode, the inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition and applied to an externally accessible surface of the infected animal. Diseases which cause lesions in externally accessible surfaces may be treated by non-invasive administration of an inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis. Non-invasive administration includes (1) topical application to the skin in a formulation, such as an ointment or cream, which will retain the inhibitor in a localized area; (2) oral administration; (3) nasal administration as an aerosol; (4) intravaginal application of the inhibitor formulated in a suppository, cream or foam; (5) rectal administration via suppository, irrigation or other suitable means; (6) bladder irrigation; and (7) administration of aerosolized formulation of the inhibitor to the lung. Aerosolization may be accomplished by well known means, such as the means described in International Patent Publication WO 93/12756, pages 30-32, incorporated herein by reference.

A preferred strategy is to administer these compounds locally or topically in gels, ointments, solutions, impregnated bandages, liposomes, or biodegradable microcapsules. Compositions or dosage forms for topical application may include solutions, lotions, ointments, creams, gels, suppositories, sprays, aerosols, suspensions, dusting powder, impregnated bandages and dressings, liposomes, biodegradable polymers, and artificial skin. Typical pharmaceutical carriers which make up the foregoing compositions include alginates, carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, agarose, pectins, gelatins, collagen, vegetable oils, mineral oils, stearic acid, stearyl alcohol, petrolatum, polyethylene glycol, polysorbate,

polylactate, polyglycolate, polyanhydrides, phospholipids, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and the like.

A particularly preferred formulation for fatty acid synthesis inhibitors is in liposomes. Liposomes containing fatty acid synthesis inhibitors according to this invention may be prepared by any of the methods known in the art for preparation of liposomes containing small molecule inclusions. Liposomes that are particularly suited for aerosol application to the lungs are described in International Patent Publication WO 93/12756, pages 25-29, incorporated herein by reference.

The compositions described above may be combined or used together or in coordination with another antibiotic, antifungal or antiviral substance.

E. Selective Chemotherapeutic Method

In a preferred embodiment, the method of this invention also protects normal cells of patients treated with fatty acid synthesis inhibitors. To protect normal animal tissues such as liver (which express normally low ranges of fatty acid synthase activity) from potential toxicity, the level of FAS enzyme and/or fatty acid synthetic activity may be down-regulated before and/or during therapy. Down regulation may be accomplished by supplying essential fatty acids in the diet, by reduction of caloric intake or by other effective methods, such as administration of glucagon.

Because FAS is an inducible enzyme in normal animal tissues, reduction in caloric intake will result in lower expression of FAS by patient cells. The susceptible microbial cells usually express FAS constitutively. In a patient with limited caloric intake, FAS expression is limited to microbial cells, and the cytotoxic effect of FAS inhibitors will be similarly limited. Down-regulation of FAS expression is usually coupled to fatty acid synthesis inhibitor therapy by reducing caloric intake of the patient before and during administration of the inhibitor.

Another suitable method of reducing FAS expression is exogenous administration of fatty acids, preferably, essential fatty acids. These fatty acids may be formulated in any way that results in the down-regulating FAS expression of patient cells. This could be by including them in the diet of the patient or by

formulating them in the same pharmaceutical composition as the fatty acid synthesis inhibitor, or any other suitable method.

Diets suitable for reducing FAS expression in patient tissue are easily within the skill of the ordinary clinician. Any method of reducing FAS expression by patient cells is within the contemplation of the method of this invention, as long as the FAS level in patient cells is reduced during the time that the fatty acid synthesis inhibitor is present in the patient at levels that would be cytotoxic to susceptible microbial cells.

### EXAMPLES

The following Examples are provided for purposes of illustration only. They are not intended to limit the invention described above, which is only limited by the appended claims.

#### Example 1: Susceptibility of *M. tuberculosis*

Drug susceptibility or resistance is determined by the modified version of the conventional proportion method. The critical proportion for resistance is taken as 1% for all anti-tuberculosis drugs. Resistance is determined through comparison of the growth rate in control vials containing a 1% inoculum and broth vials containing the specific test drug. This method has been found comparable to the conventional proportional method or the resistance ratio method. Similarly accuracy and reproducibility of this method have yielded excellent results.

Determination of the activity of cerulenin against *M. tuberculosis* was performed utilizing a commercially available radiometric system which is based on the same principle that is utilized in conventional antibiotic susceptibility testing of *M. tuberculosis*. The significant difference from the conventional methods is that a liquid medium is used and rather than counting colonies after approximately 3 weeks of incubation, the growth is monitored through measurement of metabolism of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -labeled palmitic acid to  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$  radiometrically with the results being available in 3 to 5 days.

#### Organisms:

A control organism *M. tuberculosis* H37RV was used throughout the studies. Due to the relatively slow growth rate of *M. tuberculosis* H37RV,

*Candida albicans* strain known to be susceptible to cerulenin was used to control antibiotic concentration as well as *M. tuberculosis* H37RV. The remaining isolates of *M. tuberculosis* were clinical isolates from this institution or referred here as part of a cooperative susceptibility study on strains of *M. tuberculosis* obtained from patients seen in Haiti.

Susceptibility Test Method For Mycobacteria:

Susceptibility testing was performed using a commercially available Middlebrook 7H12 broth media containing  $^{14}\text{C}$ -labeled palmitate as an indicator substrate. Growth in this system is determined through measurement of  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$  generation. A 1mg/ml initial stock solution of cerulenin was prepared and diluted to the following concentrations ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ): 1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5. A 0.1 ml of the stock concentrations were then added to individual 4.0 ml Bactec bottles resulting in the following final concentrations ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ): 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.0, 1.5. For each strain tested 0.1 ml of organism was added to each bottle at each concentration tested, a direct control (bottle containing diluent, DMSO, but no antibiotic, and a 1:100 organism dilution which is also added to broth bottle not containing antibiotic. All broth bottles were incubated at 35°C and read daily from Growth Index (GI proportional to quantity of  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$  generated) readings. Results were recorded until the GI of the 1:100 control reached 30. At this time, the minimum inhibitory concentration of the isolate was determined. Control organisms for each susceptibility run included *Candida albicans* (cerulenin MIC  $\leq 1.5 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ). A 0.5 McFarland suspension of *C. albicans* is prepared and 0.1 ml of this suspension was added to each concentration of cerulenin in the 12B Bactec bottles.

The minimum inhibitory concentration of each isolate was determined using the following criteria. Once the growth index (GI) of the 1:100 control bottle had reached a value of 30, the change ( $\Delta$ ) in growth index for a one day period was calculated as well as the growth index change ( $\Delta$ ) at each concentration tested during the same 24 hour period. The MIC was defined as the lowest cerulenin concentration that yielded a growth index change less than that of the 1:100 control bottle.

**Results:**

Tables 2 and 3 show representative results of susceptibility testing of susceptible (H37RV) and multiply drug (H389) resistant isolates of *M. tuberculosis*. Table 4 shows the susceptibility results of isolates recovered from Haitian patients using the same methodology, against primary and secondary drugs used currently in the treatment of *M. tuberculosis*. As can be seen cerulenin, in this susceptibility test system, does have inhibitory activity against both susceptible and multiply drug resistant. *M. tuberculosis* with minimum inhibitory concentrations ranging from  $<1.5 \mu\text{g/ml}$  to  $6.25 \mu\text{g/ml}$ .

**Example 2: Toxoplasma Suspectibility Testing**

Cerulenin activity against *T. gondii* was determined using a tissue culture system. Tachyzoites of *T. gondii* were grown in human lung fibroblast (MRC-5 cell line) to a concentration of  $10^7$  organisms/ml. Susceptibility testing was performed in 24 well tissue culture plates containing human foreskin fibroblast (ATCC Hs68 cell line) and serially diluted concentrations of cerulenin and appropriate control wells. The minimum inhibitory concentration of *T. gondii* was determined as the well containing the lowest concentration of cerulenin in which no growth of *T. gondii* occurred following 72 hours of incubation.

**Organisms:**

The *Toxoplasma gondii* RH strain was used in all experiments. *T. gondii* RH tachyzoites were maintained frozen at  $-70^\circ\text{C}$  and through serial passage on MRC-5 cells.

**Susceptibility Test Method:**

The *T. gondii* RF tachyzoites were grown in human lung fibroblast (MRC-5) in 16X150 mm screw-capped tubes in minimal essential medium (MEM) (Whittaker) supplemented with  $100 \mu\text{g/ml}$  penicillin, 0.01% glutamine,  $50 \mu\text{g/ml}$  gentamicin, 0.01% HEPES buffer and 0.02% fetal calf serum. After visual lysis (3-4 days), supernatants containing  $10^7$  tachyzoites were collected and used as inoculum for susceptibility testing. Tests were performed in 24 well tissue culture plates containing human foreskin fibroblast (ATCC Hs68) in supplemented MEM. Cerulenin (1mg) was dissolved initially in DMSO and subsequently diluted in

sterile water to yield concentrations of 100 $\mu$ g/ml, 50 $\mu$ g/ml, 25 $\mu$ g/ml, and 12.5 $\mu$ g/ml. For testing 100  $\mu$ l of each cerulenin concentration was added to a separate tissue culture well containing 0.8 ml of supplemental MEM plus 100 of *T. gondii* tachyzoites ( $\sim 10^6$  organisms) grown as described previously for a final volume of 1 ml. Control wells, one containing no cerulenin and one containing 10% DMSO-water (100 $\mu$ l), were included in each test series. All susceptibility tests were performed in quadruplicate. Test panels were incubated at 37C and examined daily for toxicity, fibroblast lysis, and growth of *T. gondii*.

**Results:**

Repeated testing of *T. gondii* in the outlined fibroblast susceptibility system demonstrated consistent inhibition of *T. gondii* tachyzoite growth in tissue culture wells containing 2.5 $\mu$ g/ml of cerulenin.

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TABLE 2  
Susceptibility of *M. tuberculosis* to Cerulenin  
Growth Index Reading

Organism	Cerulenin Concentration	DAY										MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
H155												
Control 1:100	0	1	7	18	39	95						
	1.5	167	597	721	657	611						
	3.0	143	481	603	559	475						
	6.25	151	525	693	660	539						
	12.5	144	483	668	658	597						
	25	102	381	578	617	643						
<i>C. albicans</i>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Control 1:100	0	0	12	55	143	182	178					
	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	6.25	1	0	0	0	0	0					
	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	25	0	0	0	0	0	0					
H37RV		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Control 1:100	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	15	32	63	
	1.5	8	24	26	27	35	40	57	89	150	265	
	3.0	6	18	21	21	23	25	30	39	52	81	
	6.25	6	20	26	25	26	26	28	31	37	45	
	12.5	8	28	32	21	32	31	33	34	39	44	
	25	5	28	32	21	32	31	33	34	39	43	

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TABLE 3  
Susceptibility of *M. tuberculosis* to Cerulenin  
Growth Index Reading

Organism	Cerulenin Concentration	DAY										MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
8H31												
Control 1:100	0	3	8	20	54	130	223	439	758	999		3
	1.5	284	479	437	514	703	707	999	999	999		
	3.0	249	434	417	448	554	517	676	905	999		
	6.25	246	464	437	454	503	431	547	707	948		
	12.5	216	449	442	439	477	440	468	542	655		
	25	146	367	487	511	563	505	536	569	664		
2H339												
Control 1:100	0	5	15	65	75	456	215	429	716	999		3
	1.5	420	730	746	855	999	876	950	906	774		
	3.0	369	642	626	622	694	943	726	815	903		
	6.25	331	591	572	544	624	534	588	680	744		
	12.5	291	577	603	550	592	490	525	590	725		
	25	143	452	622	671	650	525	529	545	615		
H389												
Control 1:100	0	4	13	36	82	193	291	568	912	999		3
	1.5	154	338	371	437	629	661	986	999	999		
	3.0	166	368	375	381	494	479	665	954	999		
	6.25	141	311	303	322	377	347	439	607	869		
	12.5	167	441	457	460	505	441	502	588	761		
	25	86	302	409	452	532	478	539	617	745		



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TABLE 4

*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* susceptibility to cerulenin  
and other antituberculosis antibiotics

<i>M. tuberculosis</i> isolate	INH 0.1 0.1 µg/ml	INH 0.4 0.4 µg/ml	STREP 2 µg/ml	ETH 2.5 µg/ml	RIF 2 µg/ml	PZA 100 µg/ml	CER 6.25 µg/ml
H37RV	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
8H31	R	R	S	S	R	S	S
2H339	S	S	R	S	S	S	S
Morgan JH1	S	S	S	S	S		S
Monkey JH2	S	S	S	S	S		S
H389	R	R	R	R	R	R	S
H433	R	R	S	S	S	S	S
H441						S	S
H039.5							S
6H32	R	R	S	R	S		S
H155	R		S	S	S		S

S = Susceptible  
R = Resistant

**CLAIMS:**

1. A method of inhibiting growth of invasive microbial cells in an animal, said cells being dependent on endogenously synthesized fatty acid, comprising administering an inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis to the microbial cells in an amount sufficient to inhibit growth of said cells.
2. A method of killing invading cells in an animal, said cells being dependent on endogenously synthesized fatty acids, comprising administering to said animal an inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis in an amount sufficient to inhibit synthesis of fatty acids by said cells, wherein said amount of inhibitor is insufficient to kill said animal.
3. A method of inhibiting growth of microbial cells in an infected animal comprising administering to the animal a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis, wherein the administration is substantially non-systemic.
4. A method according to claim 3, wherein said inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition suitable for topical application.
5. A method according to any of claims 1-4, wherein said inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis is formulated in liposomes.
6. The method according to any of claims 1-4, wherein the inhibitor is cerulenin.
7. The method according to claim 5, wherein the inhibitor is cerulenin.
8. A method according to any of claims 1-3, wherein said patient is infected with cells selected from the group consisting of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, multiply-drug resistant *M. tuberculosis* and *Toxoplasma* sp.
9. A method according to any of claims 1-3, further comprising the step of reducing fatty acid synthase expression of patient tissue.
10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the step of reducing fatty acid synthase expression comprises reducing the caloric intake of said patient.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein the step of reducing fatty acid synthase expression comprises administering a composition containing long chain free fatty acid or acyl glyceride to said patient.

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein the composition containing long chain free fatty acid or acyl glyceride supplies essential fatty acids to said patient.

13. The method according to any of claims 1-3, further wherein the inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis is an inhibitor of an enzyme selected from the group consisting of Type I fatty acid synthase, acetyl CoA carboxylase, citrate lyase, malic enzyme, and mycocerosic acid synthase.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis exhibits a  $K_i$  for inhibition of fatty acid synthesis of less than 10  $\mu\text{M}$ .

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein the enzyme is type I fatty acid synthase (FAS).

16. The method according to claim 13, wherein the inhibitor is cerulenin.

17. The method according to claim 13, wherein the enzyme is acetyl CoA carboxylase.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the inhibitor is 5-(tetradecyloxy)-2-furoic acid (TOFA).

19. The method according to any one of claims 1-3, further wherein an inhibitor of lipid biosynthesis is co-administered with the inhibitor of fatty acid synthesis.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US95/00544

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A01N 25/26, 37/00, 47/02; A61K 31/20

US CL : 424/450; 514/558

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/450; 514/558

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Japanese Journal of Experimental Medicine, Volume 56, Number 3, issued 1986, Y. Fujii et al, "Effect of Cerulenin, an Inhibitor of Fatty Acid Synthesis, on the Immune Cytolysis of Tumor Cells", pages 99-106, especially pages 101-105.	2
Y	Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, Volume 37, Number 4, issued April 1993, W.W. Barrow et al, "Activities of Fluoroquinolone, Macrolide, and Aminoglycoside Drugs Combined with Inhibitors of Glycosylation and Fatty Acid and Peptide Biosynthesis against <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> ", pages 652-661, see entire article.	1-19

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	*&* document member of the same patent family
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 MAY 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

01 JUN 1995

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/00544

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y, P	Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, Volume 38, Number 10, issued October 1994, N. Rastogi et al, "Potential Drug Targets for <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> Defined by Radiometric Drug-Inhibitor Combination Techniques", pages 2287-2295, see entire article.	1-19
Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, Volume 90, issued December 1993, M. Seyfzadeh, " <i>spoT</i> -dependent accumulation of guanosine tetraphosphate in response to fatty acid starvation in <i>Escherichia coli</i> ", pages 11004-11008, especially pages 11005-11008.	1, 3-16 and 19
Y	American Review of Respiratory Disease, Volume 135, Number 3, issued March 1987, R.J. Debs et al, "Selective Enhancement of Pentamidine Uptake in the Lung by Aerosolization and Delivery in Liposomes", pages 731-737, especially pages 732-736.	1 and 3-19
Y	Methods in Enzymology, Volume 72, issued 1981, S. Omura, "Cerulenin", pages 520-532, especially pages 524-532 and Tables III and IV.	1, 3-16 and 19
Y	Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, Volume 80, Number 4, issued 28 February 1978, T. Kariya et al, "Inhibition of Fatty Acid Synthesis by RMI 14,514 (5-Tetradecyloxy-2-Furoic Acid)", pages 1022-1024, see entire article.	17 and 18
Y	Biological Chemistry Hoppe-Seyler, Volume 367, issued 1986, L. Weiss et al, "Fatty-Acid Biosynthesis in Man, a Pathway of Minor Importance", pages 905-912, especially pages 907-912.	1, 3-16, and 19
Y	Current Microbiology, Volume 17, Number 2, issued 1988, C.M. McCarthy, "Reversal of Cerulenin Inhibition of <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> by Octanoate", pages 121-125, see entire article.	1, 3, 9-12 and 19
Y	Journal of Bacteriology, Volume 146, Number 2, issued May 1981, D.D. Carson et al, "Effect of Cerulenin on Cellular Autolytic Activity and Lipid Metabolism During Inhibition of Protein Synthesis in <i>Streptococcus faecalis</i> ", pages 590-604.	1, 3-16 and 19
A	Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Volume 48, issued 1982, P. Mantsala et al, "Secretion of $\beta$ -lactamase by <i>Escherichia coli</i> in vivo and in vitro: effect of cerulenin", pages 353-364.	1, 3-7, 9-16 and 19

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US95/00544

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, Volume 115, Number 3, issued 30 September 1983, T. Hayashi et al, "Mechanism of Action of the Antibiotic Thiolactomycin Inhibition of Fatty Acid Synthesis of Escherichia coli", pages 1108-1113.	1, 3-7, 9-13, 15 and 19
A	Journal of Biochemistry, Volume 105, Number 5, issued 1989, H. Funabashi et al, "Binding Site of Cerulenin in Fatty Acid Synthetase", pages 751-755.	1, 3-16 and 19
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/00544

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, Medline, Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts, Derwent World Patent Index, Current Biotechnology Abstracts, Biosis Previews, Chemical Abstracts, Agricola

Search terms: cerulenin, furoic acid, fatty acid/lipid synthase/synthesis, Type I, inhibit?